

Fort McHenry Soldiers' Barracks No. 1
(now known as Building D)
Fort McHenry National Monument and
Historic Shrine
Whetstone Point
Baltimore
Baltimore County
Maryland

HABS No. MD-199

HABS
MD
4-BALT
5D-

PHOTOGRAPHS
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REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Eastern Office, Design and Construction
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS No. MD-199

FORT McHENRY SOLDIERS' BARRACKS NO. 1
(NOW KNOWN AS BUILDING D)

HABS
MD
4-BALT
5D-

Location: Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Whetstone Point, Baltimore, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Present Owner: Owned by the Nation, custody of the National Park Service.

Present Use: Part of a maintained group of historic buildings.

Brief Statement of Significance: This structure, in its original form, served as one of the Soldiers' Barracks for the garrison during the historic bombardment of Fort McHenry, September 13-14, 1814.

Historical and Architectural Information: The following historical and architectural account has been extracted from An Architectural Study of Fort McHenry by Lee H. Nelson, National Park Service Architect. It was compiled for the Historic American Buildings Survey in connection with restoration work carried on at the Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine. Fifty copies were published in January 1961 and distributed to a limited number of libraries.

CHAPTER V. NO. 1 SOLDIERS' BARRACKS (Building D)

PART A. Historical Information

Although temporary barracks were erected at Whetstone Point as a part of the Revolutionary War fortifications for Baltimore, they did not survive to become a part of later defensive works at that place.

During the more extensive 1794-95 improvements at Fort Whetstone, a frame barracks building was constructed from plans by John Jacob Ulrich Rivardi, French artilleryist and military engineer, who was appointed by President Washington to lay out the works at Baltimore, as a part of the coastal system of fortifications.¹ Although Rivardi designed but one barracks for Fort Whetstone, additional barracks were built by Samuel Dodge, agent and assistant to Rivardi. These barracks were located within the precinct of the upper water battery, but are no longer extant.²

The most significant period of building on that strategic peninsula, resulted from the quasi-war with France in 1798-1800.

¹"An Act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States," Approved March 20, 1794. U.S. Congress, The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States..., 3d Cong., 1849, 1423-24.

Cf. Henry Knox, Secretary of War to Gov. Thomas Sim Lee, March 28, 1794. Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, The Brown Books, 716, IV, 27.

The writer acknowledges the assistance extended by Dr. S. Sydney Bradford and Franklin R. Mullaly, National Park Historians, during the architectural evaluation of the historical documents, which they collected and arranged for the Fort McHenry research library.

²J. J. U. Rivardi to Secretary of War, American State Papers, XVI, p. 89, April 20, 1794. Rivardi planned a frame structure 16' by 40'.

Cf. Maryland Historical Magazine, V (1910), 291-92. Rivardi to Gov. John Stone, January 15, 1795. Rivardi complained that funds had been spent "...for the building of additional barracks &c. which were not in the plan [furnished by Rivardi]." These buildings were also situated within the upper gun battery.

At that time, the gun batteries were supplemented with a regular brick-enclosed fort, designed by John Foncin, French artilleryist and military engineer. The defenses were renamed in honor of James McHenry, Secretary of War and a Baltimorean. Within the compound created by the pentagonal fort, quarters were built to accommodate the garrison, and it is one of the enlisted men's barracks (now known as Building D) that concerns us here. None of the buildings within Fort McHenry can be accurately dated, but this barracks was erected sometime between 1799 and 1802, after which time it is known to have been occupied.³

The earliest known plan to show the 1799-1802 improvements, is the plan of Fort McHenry dated "9th November, 1803."⁴ With respect to the buildings, this document is architecturally important for it shows their relative positions inside the fort, and at least indicates their overall dimensions by a scaled plan.⁵

Building D, on that drawing, is represented to be 22 by 91 feet, which closely conforms to its present dimensions, not including a 14 foot addition in length which will be mentioned later.

³Lt. Samuel T. Dyson to William Linnard, Military Agent, July 23, 1802. National Archives, Records of the War Department, Record Group 92, Office of the Quartermaster General, Consolidated Correspondence File, 1794-1915, Fort McHenry. Cited hereafter as NA RG 92 QMG CCF 1794-1915 FM.

⁴"Fort McHenry, 9th November, 1803." [H.A.R.P. map no. 1]. National Archives, Cartographic Section, Record Group 77, drawer 51, sheet 1. Authorship of this map is unknown.

⁵The map is drawn to a scale of toises, a French measure of length. One toise in this case is equivalent to 6 feet. The plan was carefully measured (by the architect) on a rule divided into 64 parts per inch, each 64th being converted to a decimal fraction of a foot, thus making it possible to interpret the dimensions of the building.

Another plan, drawn ca. 1806 by Captain Walbach of the Artillery, corroborates the 1803 map with respect to the overall dimensions of Building D.⁶

Although Building D has not undergone any basic changes in plan, its original outward appearance, especially for the 1814 period, is not certain, but by evaluating the physical and documentary evidence, the 1814 condition of the building can be determined with some degree of accuracy.

Architecturally, Building D at the time of the 1814 bombardment, was a one and one-half story brick barracks building, which measured the aforementioned 22 by 91 feet in plan, and was divided into three rooms, each 19'-8" wide and about 28'-6" in length.⁷ Each room was heated by a single fireplace centered on the brick crosswalls. Clear ceiling heights in the three rooms were slightly over eight feet. The exterior structural brick walls were 14 inches thick and rested upon shallow footings composed of random quarry stone. The brick work in the front wall, or facade, was laid up in a Flemish bond, while the side and rear walls are common bond with headers every sixth course.

⁶"Plan of Fort McHenry by Capt. Walbach of the Artillery for the U.S. Mil: Philo: Soc., No. 1" [H.A.R.P. map no. 2], ca. 1806. New York Historical Society, United States Military Philosophical Papers. See H.A.R.P. index card for reference to documents that establish the approximate date of this map. This plan was also drawn using a scale of toises.

⁷Col. Jacob Hindman to Col. W. K. Armistead, Engineers, March 17, 1819. "The present quarters...are...of one story only with three small rooms on one range and two on the second [range]." National Archives, Records of the War Department, Record Group 107, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Selected Correspondence Relating to Fort McHenry, Maryland, 1811-37. Cited hereafter as NA RG107 OCE SC FT-MC 1811-37.

The existence of a kitchen cellar under the northwest end of Building D, was established in October, 1958, by limited architectural explorations under the supervision of the writer. The cellar occupies the entire space under the northernmost room of the building (excluding the later additions) and was an integral part of the original structure, with stone walls extending nearly 8 feet below grade level. The kitchen cellar was lighted by four window wells, two along the front wall and two along the back wall. Entrance to the cellar was undoubtedly from the north end of the building, but that feature is obscured by an 1829 addition to that end of the building.

Unfortunately, the type of roof structure on the original one and one-half story barracks has not been clearly established. It was probably a gabled structure flanked with three dormer windows. While there are several views of the "bombardment," only one, a watercolor painting, is apparently contemporary.⁸ Though the view centers about the naval action, Fort McHenry is depicted with several buildings within, none of which correspond with Building D. Another barracks which appears to be Building E, also a soldiers' barracks, is shown with a gable roof and three dormer windows. It is very likely that the roof of Building D was similar. In turn, these barracks were probably similar to the enlisted men's barracks at Fort Mifflin, located below Philadelphia on the Delaware River, built in 1798-1800 from plans by Major Louis Tousard, also a French artilleryist and military engineer. Those barracks display similar disposition of exterior architectural elements, i.e., one and one-half stories, three exterior doors, flanked by windows and three dormer windows lighting

⁸Anonymous watercolor painting of the Fort McHenry bombardment. Peale Museum, Baltimore. [H.A.R.P. map no. 336].

the attic space. Nor are the overall dimensions of the buildings too dissimilar, i.e., Building D, 22' by 91'; and Fort Mifflin 28' by 117'.⁹ The similarities suggest the possible existence of a "standard" barracks plan for the period ca. 1800.

The gable roof was probably shingled and the rafters rested upon a wood plate atop the brick walls at a point two feet above the attic floor line. The attic rooms under the gable roof were called "garrets," but apparently they were seldom occupied by soldiers because of the limited head room and poor ventilation.¹⁰

The 1819 "Plan and Profiles of Fort McHenry," drawn by William Tell Poussin, is the first known graphic document to show the fort with its post-war improvements.¹¹ This plan or map of the fort indicates an addition to the northwest end of Building D. Such an addition at that early date has not been identified as to function, but perhaps it was a rudimentary kitchen to replace the one in the cellar since it appears that the cellar was abandoned at an early date because of ground water. This extension, must have been of a temporary nature, since a permanent (brick) kitchen facility was added in 1829, to be discussed later.

⁹"Buildings of Fort Mifflin," measured drawings, ca. 1835. National Archives, Cartographic Section, drawer 47, sheet 10.

¹⁰Capt. F. Belton to Gen. Jesup, July 5, 1822. Belton described the officers quarters, which were similar to the soldiers barracks as "...containing three rooms, with garrets above, scarcely allowing one to stand upright in them." NA RG107 OCE SC FT-MC 1811-37.

Cf. Col. Jacob Hindman to Col. W. K. Armistead, March 17, 1819. "The Garret rooms can not be occupied in summer on account of the intense heat." NA RG107 OCE SC FT-MC 1811-37.

¹¹"Reconnoitring of Chesapeake Bay, STATE OF MARYLAND, Plan and Profiles of Fort McHenry, 1819." Drawn by William [Guillaume] Tell Poussin, Captain Topographical Engineers [H.A.R.P. map no. 4]. National Archives, Cartographic Section, drawer 51, sheet 2.

By 1823, the barracks roof required a replacement. One interesting piece of correspondence for that year renders a contemporary opinion regarding permanent roof coverings. A letter from Lieut. J. M. Porter, 6th Infantry, to the Secretary of War, expresses his views as follows:

I have long since been of [the] opinion that zinc roofs should never be put upon buildings, firstly from the cost & secondly because they corrode or give way in a few years. If the roof in question is very flat, it of course will have to be covered with a metallic roof. If...there is a sufficient pitch to carry off the water it should be covered with slate.¹²

Before this problem was solved, Lt. Henry W. Fitzhugh, Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the fort, brought another defect to the attention of the Quartermaster General. Fitzhugh's "examination" of the barracks at the fort revealed that the floors required some important repairs. "...the floors of all the buildings have sunk in consequence of the decay of the joists, and the floors in many places are literally [sic] worn out..."¹³

Repairs to the roof, though "only in a tolerable condition," was postponed in favor of the badly decayed and worn floors.

In the mid-1820's abandonment of Fort McHenry was considered because of its "decayed condition," its "unimportant situation," and

¹²Lt. J. M. Porter to Secretary of War, September 16, 1823.
NA RG92 QMG CCF 1794-1915 FM.

¹³Lt. Henry W. Fitzhugh to the Quartermaster General, July 8, 1824. NA RG92 QMG CCF 1794-1915 FM.

its "unhealthy" environment.¹⁴ However, the fort was retained as a "second barrier," or as an accessory to the coastal defense system.

A major renovation program was necessary if the post was to continue as an effective military installation. To accommodate a larger garrison, the barracks obviously required enlargement and refurbishing, but the means of accomplishing this enlargement was not so certain. Several proposals were in the offing.

One proposal allowed for merely widening the barracks.¹⁵ The scheme was opposed on the premise that widening the barracks would only intensify the "unhealthy" living conditions at the fort,¹⁶ since the widened rooms would then be adjacent to the earthen slope below the terreplein. The argument was drawn as follows:

...the ill Health of the Garrison...occupying the Fort, proceeded not from the Position [of the fort] but from the construction of the Quarters. It is evident the close, confined Air, connected with Damp...generates the sickness, the prevention will be found in a free Circulation of Air thru [sic] the Buildings; this can easily be effected by raising the story...¹⁷

The argument against widening the barracks was sustained in favor of raising them to two stories, thus gaining better ventilation.

¹⁴Bernhard, Karl. Travels through North America during the years 1825 and 1826 (Philadelphia: 1828), 164. While Bernhard's comments represent personal rather than official opinion, he does allude to the intended construction of "new fortifications several miles farther off in the Chesapeake Bay," as a first line of defence to replace Fort McHenry. The subsequent erection of Fort Carroll in the Patapsco Harbor was intended to fulfill that function.

¹⁵Maj. T. Cross to Gen. Jesup, April 22, 1829. NA RG92 QMG CCF 1794-1915 FM.

¹⁶Every summer during the so-called "sickly season," the entire garrison at Fort McHenry was evacuated to the Baltimore hinterland in an attempt to escape the humid and confining atmosphere at the fort.

¹⁷Gen. J.R. Fenwick to Gen. Jesup, May 23, 1829. National Archives Records of the War Department, Record Group 92, Office of the Quartermaster General, Selected Pages from Registers of Letters Received, 1818-57.

In June of 1829, the brick walls of the barracks were examined for their structural ability to support the addition of a second story.¹⁸ This having been established in the affirmative, construction commenced and was rapidly pushed to completion. In anticipation of this change, an estimate of proposed repairs had been prepared in February 1829, and submitted to the Quartermaster General in Washington.¹⁹ This lengthy and detailed estimate is an important document for it reveals not only the intention to raise the building in height, but also contains information as to existing conditions. With respect to Building D, the estimate contemplated the removal of the existing roof, raising the building to two full stories with a shingled hip-roof, and the addition of a two story porch or "piazza" along the entire front of the barracks. The proposal also included a 14 foot addition at the northwest end of the building, to be used as a kitchen.

The "probable costs" for the alterations and additions to Building D totaled \$3102.76, but the final cost is not known. The chief carpenter employed for this work was Howell Downing, a Baltimore carpenter, hired at the rate of two dollars per day.²⁰ The work seems to have been completed in 1830.

¹⁸Maj. M.M. Payne to Gen. Jesup, June 1, 1829. NA RG92 RWD QMG CCF 1794-1915 FM.

¹⁹Lt. S. B. Dusenbury to General Jesup, February 24, 1829. NA RG92 RWD QMG CCF 1794-1915 FM.

²⁰Lt. S. B. Dusenbury to Gen. Jesup, August 4, 1829. National Archives, Records of the War Department, Record Group 92, Office of the Quartermaster General, Selected Letters received Relating to Fort McHenry, Maryland.

Cf. Capt. James W. Ripley to Col. Bomford, October 7, 1829. NA RWD RG92 QMG CCF 1794-1915.

Cf. Matchett's Baltimore Director, 1833, 58, "Howell Downing, carpenter, 9 W Lexington St."

The earliest extant drawings of the newly enlarged barracks were drawn in November, 1834, by Lt. Thomas J. Lee, 4th Artillery, Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the fort.²¹ Lt. Lee's drawings are architecturally important for they are the first to show the buildings not only in elevation, but also with their interior room arrangement. The plans show door and window openings, fireplaces, stairways and porches. They also reveal the reason for the angular end, in plan, of the southeast end of the porch. Located between Buildings D and E was a large, bombproof brick vault over the water-well. The height of the vaulting was such that the porch ends of both buildings were built on an angle, in plan, to accommodate the nearby brick vault. Though the well is now gone, the porches retain the original and once functional angular ends.

Lt. Lee's drawing also shows the newly heightened brick barracks with hip-roof. This roof was subsequently altered to its present sloping or shed-roof, protected by raised, brick parapet walls. In a recent examination of the attic space in Building D, the writer observed the structural joist framing of the 1829 hip-roof still in place. When the hip-roof was replaced by the present shed-roof, the tapered joists were left in place, and the shed-roof rafters supported on newly raised brick parapet walls. The older hip-joists have tapered ends along the front and back walls. Along the side walls are short joists placed at 90 degrees to the others and supported at one end by brick beam pockets and at the other end by a mortise and pegged

²¹"Fort McHenry, Drawn in obedience to a Circular from the Qr. Master Genls. Office, dated Nov. 13th, 1834, by Thos. J. Lee, Lt., 4th Arty. & Acting A.Q.M." [H.A.R.P. map no. 206]. National Archives, Records of the War Department, Record Group 77, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Map file.

joint to the first cross joist. The precise date for the change in roof shapes is not certain, but probably took place in 1837 when the roof was newly covered.²²

In 1833, the earthen and sodded slope behind the barracks was replaced by a stone revetment wall, a substitution which was intended to eliminate the water runoff into the barracks.²³ In addition to providing better drainage, the stone wall allowed for more circulation of air behind the buildings.

During the extensive improvements at the fort in the late 1830's, the barracks floors were removed. The cellar kitchen, apparently abandoned due to ground water, was filled with earth, and a new floor was to be laid upon scantling over a grouted brick

²²During the 1958 H.A.B.S. measuring project at Fort McHenry Mr. Orville W. Carroll, Architect, National Park Service, brought the existence of the hip-roof framing (hidden in the attic) to the writer's attention.

A front elevation of Building D, drawn in 1840, leaves no doubt that the roof change had taken place prior to that time. See "Plans and Elevations of the Soldiers Barracks at Fort McHenry," drawn from actual measurements by Lt. R. Butler, Engineers [May, 1840]. National Archives, Cartographic Section, Record Group 77, drawer 51, sheet 17. This is an important drawing for it shows window and shutter arrangements, fireplace dimensions, crosswall locations, etc.

²³Gen. Gratiot to Lt. Thompson, September 30, 1833. National Archives, Records of the War Department, Record Group 77, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Miscellaneous Letters Sent, Volumes 1-25, 1812-1872.

Cf. National Archives, Cartographic Section, Record Group 77, drawer 51, sheet 4. Undated drawing, contains plan, section, and estimate for stone revetment wall, also slope of existing earthen bank [H.A.R.P. map no. 20].

floor.²⁴ The date of the present first level brick floors is not known to the writer.

Though no major fire has ever been recorded inside the fort, the potential threat and the difficulty of saving such closely related barracks in such an event, caused enough concern to finally replace the shingle roofs with a zinc covering.²⁵ An estimate for the work was transmitted April 5, 1837, by Captain Henry A. Thompson, agent for the improvements of the late 1830's, to General Gratiot, Chief Engineer of the Army:

For covering the four [barracks] buildings at this Post with tin [sic] at \$475 each — \$1800.00²⁶

The estimate was approved the following day, and the work of re-roofing was undertaken immediately. Whether the hip-roof structure was replaced with a shed-roof at that time is not known.

While the other barracks within the fort suffered numerous alterations in the post-Civil War period, Building D underwent comparatively little change. When Fort McHenry was restored in the late

²⁴Lt. Thomas J. Lee to Gen. John Fenwick, January 7, 1836. NA RWD RG92 QMG CCF 1794-1915 FM. This document includes an estimate and suggestion for ramming earth into the cellars as a base for the new floor.

Cf. Lt. T. J. Lee to Gen. Jesup, April 12, 1836, complains of "...the impossibility of obtaining earth sufficiently dry to fill up the cellars." NA RWD RG92 QMG CCF 1794-1915 FM.

Cf. Capt. Thompson to Gen. Gratiot, March 14, 1837, noted that cellars were not yet completely filled. National Archives, Records of the War Department, Record Group 77, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Letters Received, 1826-1837.

²⁵Agent Henry A. Thompson observed that the close proximity of the buildings would render it "...impossible to save them in case of a fire." He recommended slate as a substitute for the shingle roof, or if not slate, some other type of roof "impervious to fire."

²⁶Capt. Thompson to Gen. Gratiot, April 5, 1837. NA RG107, OCE SC FT-MC 1811-37.

1920's by the War Department under the direction of Colonel L. M. Leisenring, Building D served as a model, since it alone retained its porches. While it was generally believed that the restoration represented the 1814 condition of the buildings, it actually approximates the 1829-30 period when the second stories and porches were added.

PART B. Architectural Information

A. General Statement. This building in its present appearance, is typical of permanent U. S. Army barracks for the period ca. 1830. As such it is much changed from its original appearance as built ca. 1800. Since its restoration in 1927-30 by the War Department (under the direction of Colonel L. M. Leisenring), it has been maintained as part of the historic group of structures within Fort McHenry, birthplace of the Star-Spangled Banner.

1. Architectural Character. The present restored appearance does not depict the original architectural character, but rather that of 1830, when the second story and piazza was added. The severity of the plain, brick wall surfaces is relieved only by the door and window openings. Except for the piazza with its supporting columns, the exterior is practically devoid of architectural embellishment.

2. Condition of Fabric. Good.

B. Exterior.

1. Overall dimensions. 22'-0" by 105'-3" (Originally 22'-0" by 91'-0").

2. Foundations. Random size quarry stone laid in lime mortar, extending about 3½ feet below grade, except at the northern end of the building where the foundation extends about 7½ feet below grade to accommodate a cellar kitchen, which was filled with earth about 1837.

3. Wall construction. Brick masonry throughout, Flemish bond in front; common bond on the rear and end walls, with headers at varying intervals.

4. Porches. Building originally had no porches. The existing two story piazza is apparently unchanged from the time of its installation in 1830. When the piazzas for the other buildings (within Fort McHenry) were reconstructed in 1930, this piazza served as the model. Turned wooden Doric columns are spaced at approximately 9'-6" centers, and rest upon dressed and tooled stone plinths. The second story columns are similar, but scaled down, except for the lower three feet which are square in cross-section. The roof of the piazza was originally shingled, but is now covered with sheet metal joined with stand-seams. The shingles are still in place under the metal roof. The gutter and downspouts are 1930 replacements.

5. Chimneys. Reconstructed, capped with sheet metal.

6. Openings. Openings are limited to doors and windows without any pediments, architraves, etc. Exterior lintels are flat, brick arches.

a. Doors, are all replacements, original design unknown. Door sills may be the original dressed, granite-like stones.

b. Windows and shutters, are all replacements. First floor windows are double hung, 15 panes over 10, and this arrangement follows the original design. The details, such as muntin and sash-bar sections, are 1930 in design and construction techniques. The slatted shutters are similar to the original shutters, but are replacements, including hinges and shutter stops (original design unknown). Second floor windows are arranged in a 12 over 8 design, as compared to the original 6 over 6 design for the double-hung sash.

7. Roof. Shed-type, surrounded by raised, brick parapet walls. Original building had a gable roof with dormer windows. When raised to two stories in 1829, a hip-roof was installed. The hip roof was replaced with the shed-roof about 1837. However, the hip-roof ceiling joists are still in place under the shed-roof. Present shed-roof is covered with sheet-metal joined with standing seams, installed in 1930. The side parapet walls step down to accommodate the change of level. A continuous brick corbel supports the rear parapet wall, the other parapet walls being flush with the main walls, and capped with projecting coping bricks moulded with 2 drip grooves.

C. Interiors.

1. Floor plans (1st floor). Plan of original building consists of three rooms, each measuring about 28'-6" long and 19'-8" wide. In 1829-30, a kitchen addition to the northwest end of the building created a fourth room 13'-3" by 19'-8". Access to each of the three original rooms is by a door centered along the front of each room. A window flanks each door making three doors and six windows along the front wall. There are three windows along the rear wall of each room. The 1829 addition in length does not have right angle outside corners, in plan, but rather they are cut off on 45 degree angles. This kitchen addition has one exterior door on the front wall, and a window in each of the angular corners.

(2nd floor) is similarly arranged into three rooms, with the same disposition of doors and windows except that there are 2 windows in the rear wall of each room. (cellar). The original barracks building was 22'-0" by 91'-0" in size, and the space under the northwest room of that building (excluding the 1829 addition) was occupied by a cellar kitchen. Entrance to the cellar was by an outside stairwell, centered along the original end wall. The cellar was lighted by four windows, two in front and two in rear. The cellar was filled in 1837, and its existence and location was discovered during the 1958 Architectural Explorations at Fort McHenry, but it was not excavated.

2. Stairways, are replacements, original details unknown, but they are located in their original position. There is one stairway in the middle room and one in the northernmost room; in each case they are situated at the juncture of the front wall and the crosswall, rising into the corner, and turning back 180 degrees to the second floor.

3. Flooring (1st floor). Brick, laid in a lengthwise pattern, laid in 1930. Original floors were wooden, type unknown. (2nd floor), a 1930 replacement of the original 5/4 white pine flooring. Present flooring is 5/4 random width, probably yellow pine.

4. Wall and ceiling finish, plaster over metal lath, installed 1930, throughout both floors. Originally, the walls were exposed brick, whitewashed, and the ceilings were exposed wooden joists.

5. Doorways and doors, 1930 replacements, original design unknown.

6. Trim, all dates from 1930, including door frames, window frames, baseboards, etc.

7. Hardware, dates from 1930, including double hung window mechanism, all hinges, and lock mechanisms. Lock sets are brass reproductions of an old design, but not necessary like those originally installed at Fort McHenry.

8. Lighting, all modern, original provision for lighting unknown.

9. Heating, presently by modern steam radiators. Fireplaces, one in each room, were restored in 1930, as were the cooking cranes and mantels. Each room contains a fireplace and chimney, located at the center of the crosswalls; two of the fireplaces being back to back. The first floor fireplace openings have no shelves or trim. The lintels are arched with header bricks, supported by iron bars with a rectangular cross-section. Second floor fireplaces are smaller in size and have flat arch brick lintels. The mantel shelf and pilaster boards are 1930 replacements, similar to those used on the 1829 fireplaces in this building.

D. Site. The building is located between the Officers' Quarters (Building C) and No. 2 Soldiers' Barracks (Building E), on the opposite side of the parade ground from the sally port. The front of the building faces northeast. Brick paving surrounds the building and extends under the piazza. About eight feet behind the building is a granite revetment wall which runs parallel to the rear building wall. The stone revetment wall separates the courtyard level from the terreplein level of the ramparts.